

# DAILY INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM J. BROWN AND O. B. TORBET, Editors.]

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

[AUSTIN H. BROWN & CO., Proprietors.

VOLUME III.

## THE DAILY STATE SENTINEL.

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AUSTIN H. BROWN & CO.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE DOLLAR WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL

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NOTES AND REGULATIONS OF ADVERTISING.

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# DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. J. BROWN AND O. B. TORBET, Editors  
SATURDAY MORNING..... APRIL 26, 1854.  
2<sup>nd</sup> All advertisements of Advertising and all printing for Concerts, Performances, Festivals, or any description of public show or performance, must be paid for in advance, or payment secured.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**—After the 1<sup>st</sup> day of January, 1854, all subscriptions to the DAILY STATE SENTINEL, must be paid in advance.

All advertisements, for both Daily and Weekly, must be paid for before their insertion; and for all Job Work created in the Sentinel Job Room, payment will be exacted on delivery of the same.

These rates will not apply to those with whom we have opened accounts in this city.

AUSTIN H. BROWN & CO.

## THE MARION COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

Is requested to meet at the Counting room of the State Sentinel Office on Saturday afternoon, April 29th, at 2 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the propriety of calling a Democratic County Convention, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention.

The Committee is composed of Austin H. Brown, J. M. Talbott, Powell Howland and John L. Spain of Center township; A. Vines and L. A. Hardesty, of Lawrence; Samuel Lake and Thomas Morrow, of Wayne; A. C. Logan and Dr. S. Lofton, of Pike; Morris Howland and J. W. Hunter, of Perry; John Baker and Joseph McConnell, of Warren; Emsley Wright and G. W. Swift, of Washington; A. D. Cuddington and Jessie Price, of Decatur; Benjamin Morgan and Wm. Shimer, of Franklin.

A punctual attendance of the committee is requested.

### War upon Popular Sovereignty.

We published some time ago, an extract from a speech of Dr. Wayland, in which he defined the true issue presented in the Nebraska bill. Said he, "The feature in this bill against which we protest is, that in all that vast territory, now uninhabited by white men, either free or slave States may be organized at the will of the settlers." Underlying the structure of the argument against the Nebraska bill, is the doctrine, that the people of the several States have not the right to make free States slave States, and that the people of a territory who have organized as a State and apply for admission into the Union, have no right to make their own Constitution, but must submit to the dictation of Congress.

We say that is the ground-work of the opposition—it is the platform upon which the enemies of the bill stand, for if they recognize the doctrine of State Rights and popular sovereignty, they cannot reasonably contend against its application to the subject of slavery, which is an institution regulated by the local laws of States. The question then is, shall Congress be allowed to strip the people of Nebraska of the right of self-government? Citizens of Indiana! bring this question home to yourselves! ask yourselves, if on account of your removal to Nebraska, Congress should disfranchise you? The people of Indiana can to-day change their Constitution, and make a slave State of this, if they will to do it. We know, that really this proposition is denied by the understanding opponents of this bill, and we should be truly glad if they would come out openly and take their stand upon the question, whether the people of a sovereign State are forever restrained by an edict of Congress, from the exercise of those powers which rightfully belong to them, and which have not been delegated to the General Government. We should like to see this issue fairly tried before the PEOPLE OF INDIA.

Let it be understood that the enemies of the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention boldly deny to Indiana, to Illinois, Michigan or Nebraska, the rights and privileges which appertain to the people of Virginia, Kentucky and Alabama, and then we shall have the true issue presented fairly and squarely.

Then will the Democratic masses enter the field with "Constitution, the Union, and State Rights," inscribed upon their glorious standard. They will confront the advocates of the doctrine that the Federal Government—the central power—should be invested with the powers of legislating for the States. They will not recognize the dividing line between the North and South, but rallying throughout the Union in behalf of the reserved rights of the thirty-two sovereign States which compose this confederacy, will crush the last hope of Federalism in this land.

Let it be remembered that the question involved in this bill is not whether Slavery shall be extended to Nebraska. No one believes that slavery will go there.

Let it be remembered too, that when Nebraska forms a State government, her constitution will determine the question of Slavery. Congress has not the right to determine it. This is the doctrine of the bill, and this is the dividing line between the Federal-Abolition and the Democratic parties.

The Democratic party denies the right of the General Government to assume the powers of the States.

It stands upon the same platform now that it did in 1850. Utah and Mexico were organized upon the same principle upon which we propose to organize Nebraska and Kansas.

This principle knows no geographical distinction—it is not supported by sectional distinctions—it is applicable alike to all the States and Territories. It is the principle upon which we now stand, if we would maintain our honor and our strength.

Public opinion must sanction it—it is impossible that the free people of the United States should refuse to acknowledge the inherent right of self-government.

The Evansville Enquirer of the 21st, speaking of the resignation of Judge Reason, says that the bar and the people in the southern section of the State, are nearly unanimous in favor of the appointment of Judge Harvey, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench.

The peach crop in the vicinity of Greenfield, in this State, was materially injured by the late frost, says the Friend.

We will meet you at the Ballot-Box.

The enemies of the Nebraska bill are anxious for the postponement of the bill until the next session of Congress. We hope it will pass the House of Representatives and become a law before the adjournment of the present session. But if, through the maneuvering of the Abolitionists and their confederates in Congress, this question should be postponed, we feel willing, aye, anxious that the question of STATE RIGHTS AND POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY should be submitted to the PEOPLE AT THE BALLOOT BOX.

The Territory of Nebraska should be organized as soon as possible. Emigrants are waiting the decision of Congress. Thousands upon thousands are now ready to settle the country and abolitionists are using all the means in their power to PREVENT THE SETTLEMENT.

The Democratic party desire to organize the Territories upon the great principle of SELF GOVERNMENT, the principle upon which the Constitution is based.

The abolitionists are for a centralization of power, conferring as they would upon the general Government powers not recognized by the Constitution.

Treaties are being rapidly made. The Indians will soon leave their possessions, and resign their territory into the hands of the general Government, and when in possession of the General Government it is the common property of the State.

The contest is at hand.

If the bill is passed at the present session, the abolition party is utterly annihilated; for Congress will have recognized a principle which is applicable to territories north and south of a given line, and which, however extended our limits, is a principle founded upon the inherent right of the people to govern themselves.

If the question is delayed—we have only to say, that we have confidence in the PATRIOTISM, THE HONOR, THE DEMOCRACY of the American people, and that we believe that the RIGHT WILL SURELY TRIUMPH.

If the abolition party is determined to agitate, to renew the strife of 1850, to refer this question to the people, the Democratic party is prepared for the issue.

We appreciate the Democracy of that party. We know that it will resist to the last extremity all encroachments upon the rights of the people, that it will stand by the principles of the Constitution, that it will adhere to the Union of the States, and preserve that Union, or die in the attempt—that it is a patriotic party, and sooner than sacrifice the CONSTITUTION and the COMPACT OF THE STATES, it would perish as a martyr to the cause of Constitutional liberty.

We will meet you at the polls upon this question!

### Railroad Suit.

The Greencastle Banner says the suit pending between the Terre-Haute & Richmond and the N. A. & Salem Railroad companies in the Circuit Court of Putnam county, did not come off as expected, in consequence of a compromise having been agreed upon by the parties, as follows:

The New Albany & Salem railroad are to open and cross the track of the Terre-Haute road. A sentinel, for the present, is to be placed at the crossing, the expenses to be paid equally between the two companies. Four men are to be selected, two by each company, two to be conductors and two engineers of railroads out of the State, to settle the difficulty, and in case of their failing, they are to select a fifth man. These men are to decide whether the present crossing is a safe one, and if not, which road is to cross over or under the other, and by which company the expense to be paid, or by both. If the New Albany & Salem road has to cross over the Terre-Haute & Richmond, the latter company has to do the work, not entering with the present track, or making a grade of over fifty feet to the mile, for which work they are to receive from the New Albany & Salem company, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, payable three years after finished.

The article first started in the Indianapolis Journal which reads thus: "We understand that many of the free banks of our State are preparing themselves with silver coins from three cents up to half dollars, for the purpose of paying it out to brokers, who make it a business to prey upon our banking institutions. We wait to see these gentlemen packing the half dimes through the State, and hope they will find it profitable and promotive of health," has a considerable run throughout newspaperdom. It is the silliest paragraph generally seen in the papers. If the banks now complain of the brokers drawing their gold coin, which is only 1 to 1½ per cent better than their paper, they will hardly purchase silver, which is three per cent better than gold, to pay out as a re-taliatory measure. With all due deference to the ownership of the Indianapolis Journal, we think the free banks had better make their paper as good as gold, then there would not be, probably, so much anxiety to change it for gold coin, but do not say again that the free banks of Indiana are buying silver coin at a premium of from 3 to 5 per cent, to pay out instead of gold, which is only from 1 to 2½ per cent premium.—Wabash Courier.

### Failure to Perform.

It appears that Mrs. Stowe does not perform according to promise. Our readers will recollect that she took advantage of the favor she created in England and Scotland, to obtain pretty large contributions, from factory girls and hood carriers, professedly for the benefit of the colored people of America. We have not heard of these contributions being appropriated, and from the annexed resolutions adopted by the Massachusetts State Council of Colored Americans, we conclude they have not been appropriated:

**Resolved,** That when Mrs. Stowe promised

the colored people of this country a large donation from the funds collected from her friends and ours in Europe, for the establishment of a school adapted to our wants, we rejoiced in the hope of great and lasting good to our race from that noble enterprise.

**Resolved,** That her late refusal to make that contribution in aid of our elevation has filled us with unfeigned regret and mortification, and compelled us to believe that she has been acted upon by other influences than the dictates of her own good heart."

The heavy rains during the past week produced a great rise in the rivers and creeks in this section. The canal bank was broken this side of Lockport, and also between place and Carrollton. Boats were unable to pass for several days. It is expected that the packet and light boats can pass to-day. The extent of the damage we have not learned, but the canal has not been as severely injured for many years.—Logosport Journal.

The peach crop in the vicinity of Greenfield, in this State, was materially injured by the late frost, says the Friend.

Mrs. Alice H. Mason is lecturing on female Education at Princeton, Ind.

(For the Indiana State Sentinel.)  
Abolition Agitation.

This Free Democrat of March 30th, has commented upon my article on slavery agitation, previously published. They are a medley of nonsensical stuff, containing as a whole nothing but inexorable falsehood; and breathing a captious canting spirit of littleness, worthy only of the cause, that would destroy a nation of twenty millions of intelligent and educated white freemen, to give liberty to three million of ignorant and debased negroes, that could neither understand nor enjoy the blessings it confers upon polished and civilized communities.

The attack upon the Sentinel for publishing my article and the misrepresentations of the proprietors, have already been fully and editorially answered; but it will not be out of place for me to say that nothing could be plainer to the candid common sense reader of that paper, since it came under the control of the present editors, than that they intended to endorse only so much of my article as was in accordance with the views they had maintained through the columns of the Sentinel, in discussing the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and other questions leading to slavery and abolition discussion, and no more. So I understand the remark that many of my statements were "just and conservative;" and no doubt this was this was the understanding of the Free Democrat, but it suited his purposes to misrepresent me, and the ground I occupied, in order to secure a plausible pretext to sold the Sentinel.

The Sentinel knows me as one of the most steadfast and uncompromising opponents to slavery extension, in the State; that while I write and talk against abolitionism, I think slavery should be confined to its present limits, and there protected to the full extent of the powers conferred upon Congress for that purpose, and beyond that power let alone by the free and slave States, and by the UNITED STATES. The free and slave States are equally entitled to their Constitutional reserved and guaranteed rights; but the territories belong to the Nation, and not to the States in severality; and the government of the nation being a free government, having no power conferred upon it to establish or prohibit slavery, can do neither the one or other such power being reserved to the STATES respectively. Congress cannot confer upon the territories power to do what it cannot do itself, and therefore the territories cannot establish slavery under any action of the UNITED STATES. The free States may establish slavery, and the slave States may abolish it; but the UNITED STATES can do neither, nor can their territories, except the district of Columbia, which can do in this respect, just what Maryland can do, Congress consenting.

I am opposed to the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bill in its present shape, though it seems to me perfectly clear that its passage would not increase the aggregate of slavery or its evils. I am opposed to its passage among other reasons because though I would not have been a party to the Missouri Compromise, am opposed to its repeal. Though I would not have been a party to the establishment of slavery anywhere, I am opposed to its immediate overthrow, for the reasons given in my former article.

Perhaps the strongest reasons against the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, in its present shape, is the opportunity it gives the slavery agitators to agitate; and the disfranchisement of foreigners, who have declared their intention to become naturalized. Properly amended, it ought to pass at the present session of Congress. There is, in my opinion, strong and just ground for opposition to the clause excluding foreign voters; and it seems to me that it is expedient, and politic, and right to let alone the Missouri Compromise, because, though it may be unconstitutional, and of no practical value either to the slave or free States if retained upon the Statute book, the efforts to repeal, as long as continued, and as often as revisited, will prove a trial to the abolitionists, and all the other elements of opposition to the Administration; and, if passed, it will be a perpetual bone of contention for every hungry dog to gnaw and growl over. However, should the Nebraska and Kansas bill be defeated, or judiciously amended, one good will result from its discussion; the abolitionists, almost to a man, have committed themselves in favor of the slaves of the Missouri Compromise, and can never, in any future agitation of the slavery question, go below 36° 30' min. to interfere with it, either in Territories, or the admission of new States.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

**FORT WAYNE & SOUTHERN RAILROAD.**  
At the recent meeting of the directors, the grubbing, grading, masonry, &c., of 52 miles of this work, extending from the crossing of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad at North Vernon, Jennings Co., to Jeffersonville, was let, in sections, to highly reliable and capable contractors. The competition among bidders was great, and the work is let on quite favorable terms to the company, the aggregate amount of the contracts being \$15,000 less than the engineer's estimates. The whole of the work let, embracing every thing but the crossings and rails, is to be completed by the 1<sup>st</sup> of May, 1856. About 120 miles of this work are now under contract; the balance, 80 miles, from Muncie to Vernon, is all extremely light work, and will be put under contract in season to be completed as early as the work now let. Strong hopes are entertained that the work from Fort Wayne to Muncie will be finished and the cars running before the close of the present year.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

**MARSHAL WASHINGTON PRISONERS.**—A correspondent of the Times, in reference to the trial of the Marshals Washington prisoners, at Holens, Ark., on the 17th, says that an affidavit was filed in Court by the prosecution, setting forth the absence of two important witnesses, who reside in Hot Springs county, and were on the ill-fated Marshals Washington, having lost theron a part of their family, and some of their effects, although the defendants expressed their readiness to admit the truth of all they intended to prove by the witnesses named, yet the continuance to all except Kimball, was granted to the first Monday in May.

On the 18th, Mr. B. W. Kimball was released on being brought before a special court, and the State offering no testimony against him. The article first started in the Indianapolis Journal which reads thus: "We understand that many of the free banks of our State are preparing themselves with silver coins from three cents up to half dollars, for the purpose of paying it out to brokers, who make it a business to prey upon our banking institutions. We wait to see these gentlemen packing the half dimes through the State, and hope they will find it profitable and promotive of health," has a considerable run throughout newspaperdom. It is the silliest paragraph generally seen in the papers. If the banks now complain of the brokers drawing their gold coin, which is only 1 to 1½ per cent better than their paper, they will hardly purchase silver, which is three per cent better than gold, to pay out as a retaliatory measure. With all due deference to the ownership of the Indianapolis Journal, we think the free banks had better make their paper as good as gold, then there would not be, probably, so much anxiety to change it for gold coin, but do not say again that the free banks of Indiana are buying silver coin at a premium of from 3 to 5 per cent, to pay out instead of gold, which is only from 1 to 2½ per cent premium.—*Wabash Courier.*

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Mrs. Alice H. Mason is lecturing on female Education at Princeton, Ind.

## CANDIDATES.

**JOHN T. MORRISON** is a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

**Editor of State Sentinel.**—Please announce the name of WILLIAM SHEETS, Esq., as a candidate for Councilman in the Second Ward, at the ensuing city election.

**Mr. Editor.**—Please announce the name of JOHN L. KETCHUM as a candidate for Councilman in the Seventh Ward. MANY FRIENDS.

**Mr. Editor.**—Please announce the name of HIRAM SHIRT as a candidate for Councilman in the Seventh Ward. MANY VOTERS.

**Mr. Editor.**—Please announce the name of CHAS. COULON, as a candidate for City Assessor at the ensuing election.

**Mr. Editor.**—Please announce the name of JAMES McCREADY as a candidate for Mayor.

**Mr. Editor.**—Please announce the name of WILLIAM HUGHEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Street Commissioner, at the May election.

**Mr. Editor.**—Please announce the name of ALFRED GRAYDON, Jr., as a candidate for Councilman in the Second Ward. MANY FRIENDS.

**Mr. Editor.**—Please announce the name of LIVINGSTON DUNLAP as a candidate for Councilman in the Sixth Ward.

**Mr. Editor.**—Please announce the name of WILLIAM HUGHES as a candidate for re-election to the office of City Treasurer.

**Mr. Editor.**—Please announce the name of JOSEPH S. WATSON will serve as one of the Councilmen in the Fifth Ward, if elected.

**Mr. Editor.**—Please announce the name of JAMES WOOD will serve as Civil Engineer for the City, if elected.

**Mr. Editor.**—Please announce the name of JOHN G. WATERS as a candidate for City Assessor, at the coming City election.

**Mr. Editor.**—Please announce the name of LIVINGSTON DUNLAP as a candidate for Councilman in the Sixth Ward.

**Mr. Editor.**—Please announce the name of JAMES MCCRADY as a candidate for Mayor.</



## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CLOTHING STORE.**  
MADE AND LEARNED IN MARYLAND BOUTIQUE.

The Bazaar of Wisconsin are here to see, and the Bazaar and the Bazaar are now open. And the Waverly and Hawkes are now open. And the Hawkes and Hawkes are now open. Through the Hatters of Kentucky are at that more than. But in our broad domain, from New York to Louisiana, there are no buyers, either boys, than those of Indiana. At the Bazaar here and elsewhere, you can see them stout and tall.

Lead the Indians through the mazes of the On the Indians you behold them, with their loads of pork and beans. Showing, like mighty Neptune, to the port of New York, the meeting place of all the world. At the meeting you will find them, when the eggs are ripe.

With the quietest sort of necktie, and the handsomest of clothes.

There are no Indians, where the men are bold and free.

And the girls are handsomer by far than roses o'er the earth.

And hats for Indianapolis, the handiest and best, of which have been made in the forests of the West.

For the Indians that famed Macaulay dwelt, And the quiet sort of falcon to the fallen Hoopers still.

The Indians now, in the city of Indianapolis, are the most numerous.

And the most numerous.